

Prices and Prospects.

PROSPECTIVE COKE SHORTAGE STIMULATED BUYING OF COKE

Market is Now Relatively Quiet
But Fairly
Strong.

PRICE RANGE \$4.00-\$4.25

Noticeable stiffening in Foundry, the
\$4.50 coke having disappeared;
speculation as to future; danger is
scarcity in too free oven firing.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Buying of
spot furnace coke proceeded quite
actively throughout last week, except
on the national holiday. Usually the
demand slumps off just before the
holiday through its having been based
entirely upon anticipations of a short-
age of shipments produced by the hol-
iday. This year there was the four-
day Fayette county celebration; of the
returning soldiers, ending today, as a
furnace incentive to buying coke
against prospective deficiencies in
shipments.

This week the spot market has been
relatively quiet. There are rumors of
coke being available at less than the
\$4.25 price to which the spot market
had adhered as minimum for nearly a
month, but such rumors cannot be
confirmed. The market has not been
subjected to any great tests but
most observers regard it as quite im-
probable that operators would make
concessions just at this time as it is
far from certain that the market will
experience the softening that has often
occurred at the midsummer part.

With coke sold for shipment
throughout July at \$4.00, with that
price as a common settling basis for
June shipments, now completed, with
spot coke at \$4.25 and with the ad-
justment of price on most sliding scale
contracts at \$4.12 based on \$2.75
basic price at valley furnaces and a
range of \$1.37 to one, the current
market for furnace coke may be set at
\$4.00 to \$4.25, with a trend to-
ward the latter figure.

Some buyers have offered consid-
erably more than the \$4.00 price
being to have disappeared, but any
coke that could really be graded as
foundry at all, so that \$4.75 seems to
be practically the quotable minimum,
an advance of 75 cents over the min-
imum so long quoted. Good grades for
spot shipment are still available
at \$5.00 as formerly, and the contract
market is firm at prices quoted for
several weeks past. Coke values in
general are as follows:

Furnace \$4.00 to \$4.25
Prompt foundry \$4.75 to \$5.00
Contract foundry \$5.00 to \$5.50

As to the general trend of the coke
market during the next few weeks or
months a variety of opinion is en-
countered. Some observers insist that
ovens have been blowing in too free-
ly, and that while no surplus has de-
veloped thus far the reason is that ac-
tual output has been restricted by
national prohibition, by the celebra-
tion of Independence Day and by this
week's military celebration, so that
later on more coke may be produced
than is currently needed. Of the other
hand it is found that many of the
factories that they have a stock pile
against the contingencies of late fall
and winter, and also that he time to
secure the accumulation is the present
time. It has been said that coke is
the easiest thing to sell when there is
a demand and the hardest thing to
sell when there is not. It is predicted
that any surplus coke is offered it will
easily be absorbed by furnaces de-
siring to accumulate a stock.

The Pittsburgh district coal market
as continued to gain in strength,
several important operators have ad-
vanced their price to a \$2.50 basis for
spot and they call this a price for
spot and prompt lots rather than for
contracts, intimating that they re-
sponded to take any additional
contract tonnage at any price. The
operators have all been playing safe
—the matter of contracts, taking a
much smaller tonnage of contract
business, in proportion to capacity,
than they usually do, as the operating
necessities are unusually great. It
is expected that an active
market will develop. The main
question seems to be whether the end-
ing of lake shipments next fall will
be enough to make up for the
extra demand then to be ex-
perienced. Mine-run is now quoted
at \$2.20 to \$2.50 depending on quality
and quantity.

The pig iron markets continue rela-
tively quiet, compared with the activ-
ity of late May and the fore part of
June, but there is still a fair running
round. The furnaces that are in
operation are fairly well sold up and some
of them have sold their entire pro-
duction, provided all customers take de-
liveries according to contract. Another
general buying movement is hardly
needed for some time to come but
there are no longer any furnaces
at pressing to make sales and the
market is very much steadier as
price than for several months past.
Valley market is absolutely
easy at March 21 prices as follows:

Ironmaster \$2.75
Bundy \$2.70
Luz \$2.75

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1919.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1919.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	18,043	8,204	10,740	79,010	19,043	7,401	11,439	83,573
Lower Connellsville	17,844	7,021	10,823	51,759	17,044	6,343	10,701	55,050
Totals	35,887	15,225	20,772	130,769	36,087	13,744	22,140	138,623

FURNACE OVENS.	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1919.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1919.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	15,722	6,874	9,848	58,830	16,830	6,088	10,742	70,273
Lower Connellsville	6,226	1,641	1,435	19,300	6,226	1,153	5,031	9,760
Totals	21,948	7,515	11,433	72,130	23,056	7,273	15,783	80,033

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1919.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1919.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	3,321	2,420	901	20,210	2,213	1,516	697	13,300
Lower Connellsville	10,818	5,389	5,488	38,150	10,818	5,158	5,660	45,300
Totals	14,139	7,809	6,389	58,360	13,031	6,674	6,357	58,600

SCOPE AND OBJECTS OF REHABILITATION BILL ARE EXPLAINED

Chairman Mackey, Framers of
Measure, Outlines Pro-
visions of the Act.

AN INITIAL STEP FORWARD

In the Establishment of a Great System
for Re-education of Workmen
Injured or Permanently Crippled in
Industry; Pennsylvania First State.

Harry A. Mackey, chairman of the
Workmen's Compensation Bureau of
Pennsylvania, has prepared a state-
ment outlining the purposes and pro-
visions of the act for the rehabilitation
of the injured, introduced in the Sen-
ate by Senator W. E. Crow, and which
has just been signed by Governor
Sprout. In his statement
Chairman Mackey says:

"At the direct instance of Govern-
or Sprout, the Pennsylvania Legis-
lature has enacted legislation planned
to pave the way for the establishment
of a great system for the rehabili-
tation of the injured workmen, vic-
tims of accidents in the industries
of the commonwealth. As an initial
move in this direction the Legislature
has set aside \$100,000 for the orga-
nization of the work and has arranged
for the establishment of a bureau
within the Department of Labor and
Industry to direct the general plan
for the re-education of the physically
handicapped. The bill providing for
this great humanitarian endeavor
passed the Legislature in its closing
days and has already been signed by
the governor. It is expected that the
new bureau will be created and start
upon its work within the next few
weeks. A tentative survey of those
who may be brought within the scope
of the act has already been made and
it is hoped that the work of rehabili-
tation will be well under way by
early fall.

"Pennsylvania enjoys the unique
distinction of being the first state in
the union to provide for the rehabili-
tation of the injured workman. During
the past winter, likewise, we pro-
vided for systems for rehabilitation,
yet it was the Workmen's Compensa-
tion Board which last year directly
created a policy of providing injured
men with opportunities for their
physical betterment. The board's fac-
ilities were limited and it was with-
out proper funds to carry the work
upon the proper basis.

"The state, at the time, had no ap-
propriation with which to provide
the injured with funds to pay for
their costs of maintenance while they
were being trained to carry on new
work.

"The board, however, induced hun-
dreds of cripples to secure artificial
limbs, placed a large number of blind
men in institutions, and, which were
taught trades to make themselves
self-supporting and, otherwise, ren-
dered aid towards the unfortunate.

"It was only last September that I
outlined the new policy of the com-
pensation board in urging the respon-
sibility of the state for the industrial
cripple in an address delivered be-
fore the seventh annual conference of
the National Safety Council at St.
Louis. In this address I said: 'The
state through its properly constituted
authorities should have the power of
the replacement of the men and
here great care should be exercised
in order that the working man suffer-
ing a permanent partial disability
shall not again be exposed to those
dangers of industry that are most
likely to cause their partial disability
to subsequently develop into total
incapacity. I mean by this that the man who has
lost an eye in an industrial accident
should be placed in some work where the
dangers of injury to the remaining
member is negligible. This rule
should apply to injuries of all charac-
ter.'

"The new rehabilitation bill, for
which the workers of Pennsylvania
have Governor Sprout's thanks, is
one of the greatest humanitarian
measures ever enacted in this state,
but its possibilities at this time are
but little known to the great body of
our people. The duties of the new
rehabilitation bureau will include the
establishment of relations with all
public and private hospitals to re-

SERVICE MEN IN EMPLOY OF H. C. FRICK COKE CO. INVITE FOUNDER HERE

Unable to Come, He Sends Cordial
Letter of Thanks, Good Wishes
and Sympathetic Greetings.

Among the persons of note who
were officially invited to be present
during the exercises of the Home-
Coming Celebration was Henry C.
Frick, founder of the great coke com-
pany which bears his name. The in-
vitation to him was of so novel and
striking character that the receipt of
it touched his heart as few similar
incidents in his life have done.

A special form of invitation was
prepared and it was circulated among
the employees of the company at the
different works located in Fayette
county. The men who had been in
the service attached their signatures
and it was returned to J. E. Angle,
chairman, and H. B. Brown, Jr., sec-
retary, of the central committee. A
letter of invitation on part of the com-
mittee was attached and the whole
was forwarded to Mr. Frick under date
of July 2. Tuesday morning a letter was
received from Mr. Frick which ex-
presses in a most cordial and sincere
manner the regret he has in not being
able to be present. The letter, fol-
lows:

J. E. Angle, Chairman,
Home-Coming Celebration,
H. B. Brown, Secretary,
Gentlemen: Your letter of July 2
was duly received and I am glad to
hear that it reached you so soon.
I should have made an effort to re-
arrange my plans so that I could join
you and as a whole my hearty
thanks for their return from the war. As
it is, I can only send them this brief
note of welcome, and to express my
warm appreciation of the high com-
mitment they have paid me by the way
in which they have sent their invitation.
I have read over their names and re-
sponded to them as a whole my hearty
thanks for their return from the war. As
it is, I can only send them this brief
note of welcome, and to express my
warm appreciation of the high com-
mitment they have paid me by the way
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thanks for their return from the war. As
it is, I can only send them this brief
note of welcome, and to express my
warm appreciation of the high com-
mitment they have paid me by the way
in which they have sent their invitation.

With all good wishes and sym-
pathetic greetings I am,
Yours sincerely,
HENRY C. FRICK.

BEEHIVE OUTPUT

In United States Made Slightly Gain in
Week Ending July 5.

The production of beehive coke in
the United States in the week of June
28 is estimated by the United States
Geological Survey at 285,968 net tons,
a slight gain over the previous week
but only about 45 per cent. of the out-
put in the corresponding week of 1918.
The slackness of demand for bee-
hive coke, which this year has been
produced in large quantities, has in-
creased in the last year for the ca-
pacity of by-product ovens, which are,
of course, operated in preference to
buying beehive coke or operating bee-
hive ovens.

Production by districts, in 1918 and
1919, was as follows:

	June 28, 1918.	June 28, 1919.
Pennsylvania and Ohio	107,238	191,818
West Virginia	121,234	467,000
Ala., Tenn. & Ga.	24,672	18,085
Virginia & Ky.	26,272	28,272
Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico	10,143	31,726
Washington & Utah	1,023	14,477
United States	285,968	627,125

COMPENSATION AWARDED

In Case of Mishaps Occurring on Way
Home From Work.

An employee leaving an industrial
establishment after the day's work is
completed and tripped by another em-
ployee and suffering an injury is en-
titled to compensation from the em-
ployer, according to a decision of the
State Compensation Board in Malloy
vs. Visco company, Chester, Pa., just
filed.

The board has decided that em-
ployees on their way to or from work
and on the premises shall meet
with an accident because of condition
of premises are entitled to compensa-
tion and in the new decision says:
"We cannot see any difference in
principle from a defective pavement
and an interference by a co-worker
under the state of facts described in
the petition causing an injury to an
employee."

Production and Output.

OVEN GAINS PREVENTED A BIG HOLIDAY LOSS IN PRODUCTION

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The slump in coke production,
following the observance of In-
dependence Day, was an agree-
able surprise in that it was very
much less than had been expected.
On the basis of previous
years it would have been at
least 25 per cent from normal
output, but such shrinkage as
occurred was only about 17 per
cent. That it was not greater
was due to the large gain in the
number of ovens that were
brought to approximately full
production during the week.
These totaled 1,385, of which
1,154 were at plants of the H. C.
Frick Coke company and 234 at
merchant plants.

Production for the week was
130,769 tons, which was but 7,843
tons below that of the preceding
week. And that decrease was
increase in the number of produc-
ing ovens the slump would have
been at least 20,000 tons, having
calculations on the records of
previous years, excepting 1914
when the men patriotically sur-
ced on the job on the Fourth, and
made 69,000 tons of coke.

The active buying, which de-
veloped preceding the Fourth,
took all the coke in sight, more,
in fact, than was in the region
so that the condition today is that
the region is practically free of
coke accumulations. The H. C. Frick
had a strengthening influence on
the market and spot furnace ad-
dresses close to \$4.00 to \$4.25 as
the minimum. Foundry has de-
veloped rather more strength
than furnace all \$4.50 coke hav-
ing disappeared from the market
making \$4.75 the low mark in
the schedule.

Active List Increased by 1,365,
Largely by the Frick
Company.

SHOWING WAS A SURPRISE

The Expectation Having Been That
the Usual Slump Would Follow Cele-
bration of Nation's Birthday; Market
Feels a Strengthening Influence.

The loss in production of coke, in-
cident to the region's general ob-
servance of Independence Day and a more
protracted observance of it by in-
dividual workers, was largely com-
pensated by the additions to the num-
ber of producing ovens. Normally the de-
crease would have been close to 25
per cent but compared with that of the
preceding week it was but only 17 per
cent. Statistics of production show
that the curtailment for the week was
only 7,800 tons. Had not 1,365 ovens
been brought to approximately full
production during the week, the loss
tonnage would have neared the 20,000
mark, taking previous years as a basis
of calculation.

The showing is somewhat of a sur-
prise in the region, and perhaps out-
side of it as well, the expectation be-
ing that a greater slump than usual
would mark this year's celebration of
the nation's birthday. In the week
preceding buying of coke against the
prospective post-Fourth shortage was
very active, but notwithstanding there
appears to be no accumulation, or even
excess day-to-day production, that is
without a consumer or consumers
somewhere in waiting, or at least
willing to receive it.

In consequence it is noticeable that,
although the market is relatively
quiet, coke is not being picked up
without some effort on part of buyers.
This has a strengthening influence
and price for spot furnace holds to
\$4.00 as the minimum in some cases
and at \$4.25 in others.

There have been, rather, more in-
quiries for by-product coke than in
recent weeks, and a large amount
is likely to develop. This is
doubtless a reflection of the "buy
early" movement and represents a desire
on the part of certain by-product
coke producers to make additions to
coal stocks which have become, or are
shortly to become, somewhat de-
pleted.

Estimated production of coke dur-
ing the week ending Saturday, July 5,
was 130,769 tons. The Connellsville
district is credited with 79,010, a de-
crease of 4,533 tons; the Lower Con-
nellsville district with 51,759, a de-
crease of 3,310 tons; and a regional de-
crease of 7,843 tons. The change to
the merchant list of the plants of the
Oliver & Snyder Steel Company alters
the proportion of contribution by the
two regions and effected the totals
for the week, furnace production hav-
ing been 72,130, a loss of 7,903 tons,
and merchant production 58,639, a
gain of 60 tons.

Of the 1,365 ovens blown in 1,154
were at the plants of the H. C. Frick
Coke company and 234 at merchant
plants. The Frick additions embraced
firing up 188 ovens at Memorial No. 1
and 328 at Memorial No. 2, all four
of which have been idle for several
months. Other additions ranged from
10 to 50 ovens at eleven different
plants. The principal merchant oven
gain was at American No. 2, where
120 were placed in blast.

FURNACE OPERATION IMPROVED SLIGHTLY IN MONTH OF JUNE

Average Daily Production 70,495 Gross
Tons, Gain of 7,000; Net Gain of
Five in Number of Active Stacks.

According to the Iron Age blast fur-
nace operations showed a slight im-
provement in June both in the daily
rate of production, which averaged
70,495 gross tons, as compared with
69,495 tons during May, and in the
number of active stacks, which showed
on July 1 a net gain of five, 17 hav-
ing been blown in and 12 blown out.
The output for June, a 30-day month,
was 2,114,863 gross tons, as compared
with 2,108,056 tons in May's 31-day
month. Ferro-alloy production
amounted to 14,254 gross tons, of
which about 70 per cent was ferrosil-
ic. The estimated capacity of
the 200 furnaces active July 1 is
71,700 gross tons a day as compared
with 185 furnaces, rated at 68,000
tons active June 1.

Comparative figures of the full
output in the month, according to the
Iron Age, are as follows, in gross
tons:

	1918.	1919.
January	3,368,750	3,411,768
February	3,244,080	3,319,392
March	3,090,212	3,313,091
April	2,476,183	3,258,211
May	2,108,056	2,114,863
June	2,114,863	2,114,863
July	2,114,863	2,114,863
August	2,114,863	2,114,863
September	2,114,863	2,114,863
October	2,114,863	2,114,863
November	2,114,863	2,114,863
December	2,114,863	2,114,863

COKE OUTPUT

Of Connellsville Region, Week to
Week, Compared to Record of 1918.

The estimated production in net
tons of coke for 1919, compared with
the corresponding weeks of 1918, is
shown in the following tabulation:

Week.	Net.	Gr. Total.	Net.	Gr. Total.
Jan. 1-4	75,234	89,041	105,228	146,024
Jan. 11-13	121,245	150,320	211,358	237,707
Jan. 18-20	130,810	160,522	251,332	295,458
Jan. 25-27	114,820	165,944	277,224	324,765
Feb. 1-3	109,745	138,830	205,414	242,658
Feb. 8-10	90,560	135,226	225,780	282,145
Feb. 15-17	84,136	114,220	206,385	249,772
Feb. 22-24	82,490	121,122	223,512	273,849
Mar. 1-3	78,345	146,628	224,372	282,058
Mar. 8-10	76,221	152,725	222,228	274,409
Mar. 15-17	69,582	132,726	205,408	253,122
Mar. 22-24	67,425	126,380	197,808	238,859
Mar. 29-31	61,560	121,100	185,600	232,432
Apr. 5-7	56,200	121,100	172,310	232,050
Apr. 12-14	51,720	96,695	160,415	234,071
Apr. 19-21	49,320	97,475	148,525	216,949
Apr. 26-28	46,935	88,124	133,359	213,853
May 3-5	43,374	90,232	133,606	203,443
May 10-12	42,515	81,465	106,980	142,110
May 17-19	44,920	95,604	87,284	142,278
May 24-26	46,990	81,473	108,073	140,700
May 31-3	47,765	65,670	111,435	144,020
June 7-9	49,757	67,938	117,635	151,220
June 14-16	52,035	74,000	127,095	149,370
June 21-23	53,770	76,430	131,200	151,950
June 28-30	55,600	80,033	138,623	156,890
July 5-7	55,600	72,140	130,769	149,395

Compared with the corresponding
week of 1918 last week's production
shows a loss of 219,065 tons, or 26
per cent. For the year to date, the
production has been 1,740,821 tons.
Compared with the total year ago,
8,239,224 tons, the present year has
developed a shrinkage of 3,498,393
tons or 42.3 per cent.

To Finish Alaskan Road.

Alaska's government railroad from
Seward to Fairbanks will be com-
pleted by 1921 if Congress appro-
priates \$3,000,000 for this year's
work and \$4,475,000 for next year's
operations. In 1917 \$35,000,000 was
appropriated to cover cost of the con-
struction but the total will be \$50,
435,571.

Will Build in Japan.

The Truscon Steel company of
Youngstown, O., will build a plant in
Japan.

Green County Coal

SCOPE AND OBJECTS OF REHABILITATION BILL ARE EXPLAINED

Continued from Page One

teive complete reports of all physical handicapped persons under treatment in these institutions. These reports will be given careful examination and such persons found susceptible to rehabilitation will be acquainted with the facilities to be offered by the state, and will be encouraged to take advantage of the same. Those who accept the offer will be given an appropriate course of training and permitted to select a suitable occupation to further follow.

"In addition the bureau will arrange for the therapeutic treatment of victims of industry whenever it may be found necessary for their rehabilitation. The bureau will also procure and furnish at cost to physically handicapped persons, limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances to be paid for in easy installments.

"The bureau will further arrange with the superintendent of public instruction for training courses in the public schools. In selecting occupations for physically handicapped persons. Like arrangements will also be made with the various educational institutions of the state and with commercial industries or agricultural establishments which may become interested in this welfare work.

"The bureau is also given authority to provide maintenance and cost during the prescribed period of training for physically handicapped persons with the exception that these costs may not exceed \$15 per week and may not exceed 20 weeks generally.

"The chief of the new rehabilitation bureau may also arrange for social service to be provided for physically handicapped persons and their families.

"The bureau may also conduct investigations and surveys of the industries of the state to ascertain occupations in which physically handicapped persons can enter upon remunerative employment under favorable conditions and may determine what practical changes and adjustments in industrial operations would facilitate such employment."

MORE MONEY FOR MINES BUREAU IS VOTED BY SENATE

Director is Given Power in the Issuance of Licenses in the Sale and Use of Explosives.

The sundry civil appropriation bill as amended by the Senate increases the allotment for the Pittsburgh station of the Bureau of Mines from \$1,141,397 to \$1,285,897.

Other important changes were made in the bill particularly in the provisions relating to the use of explosives. A summary of the powers given the director of the bureau in the issuance of licenses follows:

Manufacturer's license, authorizing the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives and ingredients.

Vendor's license, authorizing the purchase, possession and sale of ingredients.

Purchaser's license, authorizing the purchase and possession of explosives and ingredients.

Foreman's license, authorizing the purchase and possession of explosives and ingredients and the sale and issuance of explosives and ingredients to workmen.

Exporter's license, authorizing the licensee to export explosives, but no such license shall authorize exportation in violation of any proclamation of the President issued under any act of Congress.

Analyst, educator's inventor's and investigator's license, authorizing the purchase, manufacture, possession, testing and disposal of explosives and ingredients.

AFTER NEW STATION

Dawson Asks Director of Railroads Hines to Act.

Walter D. Hines, director general of railroads, may investigate the need of a railroad station at Dawson as the result of a letter written him by E. E. Smith of Dawson.

Mr. Smith was prompted to write the railroad director after witnessing the difficulty experienced in getting an aged woman from the train at Dawson. He received the following reply from E. H. Lamb, acting chief: "This is to acknowledge, on behalf of Director General Hines, your letter which will be taken to make an examination of the station facilities at Dawson. I will write you at a later date concerning the subject."

BIG INCREASE

Rainey-Wood Coke Company Adds \$1,000,000 to Its Capital Stock.

The Rainey-Wood Coke company, which is the associated enterprise of the W. J. Rainey interests and the Alan Wood Iron & Steel company in the construction and operation of the by-product coke plant at Swedeland, Pa., has increased its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000.

This plant, which is nearing completion, will be supplied with coal from the Connellsville region, largely from Elm Grove mine. It is understood.

Plan Publicity Campaign.

The board of directors of the National Coal Association has authorized the association's educational committee to proceed with its comprehensive campaign of publicity, using paid advertising in daily newspapers and magazines. In the meantime a referendum vote is to be taken of the membership on the proposal to assess half a mill per ton on the production of bituminous coal to furnish additional funds for the campaign.

AMERICANIZATION HAS GREAT FIELD IN PENNSYLVANIA

Many Non-English Speaking Industrial Workers Who Should Be Placed in Active Stacks.

"Pennsylvania offers a wonderful field for the teaching of Americanism and true American ideals," Raymond F. Crist, director of citizenship of the Bureau of Naturalization, United States Department of Labor.

"In the anthracite coal regions, for instance, nearly three-fourths of the fatalities during the past year were sustained by the non-English speaking foreign-born adult workers, who constitute 57 per cent of the mining class. The other 43 per cent, or English speaking class, is charged with 28.8 per cent of the fatalities. For this reason, if none other, the English language should be taught the adult foreign-born worker."

Mr. Crist has inaugurated a campaign to Americanize the vast army of representatives of continental Europe who are now permanent residents of this country. Working through the Bureau of Naturalization, efforts are being made to have those future citizens attend the night school classes now being conducted by the public authorities in almost every community in Pennsylvania learn the English language and become better fitted to take their place as real working parts of their adopted land.

"Pennsylvania," says Mr. Crist, "is dotted with communities which are in co-operation with the Bureau of Naturalization. The students' textbooks, issued by the federal government, have been furnished to nearly 200 towns throughout Pennsylvania, for use in the public schools by candidates for citizenship. In addition, motion pictures are being used to assist the foreign-born in his pursuit of happiness, through the logical medium of education."

"The alien should do more than simply pick up a smattering of English. He should be taught the American ideals of justice, how he can improve his working and living conditions, and there should be a change in his attitude towards his work. There should be closer relationship shown between employer and employee. The alien should be made to understand just what this government means to him for, if he is to become a real American, he must take a working part in the development of his home and the activities of his community."

"In every large settlement of foreign-born people there will be found a number possessing the initiative to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered. On the other hand a larger number will be discovered who must be shown the door of opportunity. And it is through the industry which employs them that they can best be reached."

RAILROAD DEFICIT IN MAY SHOWED A MARKED DECREASE

Total for First Five Months of 1919 Was \$213,999,000; Operating Income Was \$40 Per Cent Less.

The May deficit incurred in the operation of railroads under government control decreased from the \$43,500,000 average of the first four months of this year to \$39,000,000, according to unofficial figures made public by the bureau of railroad economics. Net operating income totaled \$38,530,000 compared with the government's rental obligation of \$77,428,000. The total deficit aggregates \$213,999,000 for the five months of 1919, not including "war expenses" of the railroad administration.

Compared with net operating income in May last year, a decrease of \$33,369,000, or 46.41 per cent, was shown this year, although gross operating revenues increased from \$373,397,000 to \$407,942,000, or 9.28 per cent. The disproportionate increase in operating expenses from \$282,791,000 to \$359,861,000, or more than 26.900,000, caused the decrease in net revenues. While the volume of freight traffic last May was shown to be 13.5 per cent below the high volume in May, 1918, it was estimated to have been only one-third of 1 per cent less than the average volume for May during the three-year period of operation prior to government control.

Passenger traffic last May was shown to be 20 per cent in excess of the average traffic during that period, yielding 70 per cent greater revenues with the high passenger rates put into effect during the period of government control. The average daily operating expenses last May decreased a little more than 112,000 from the January daily average of \$1,123,000.

TROOP MOVEMENT

Was a Great Achievement of the Railroads During the War.

A report on the movement of troops shows that from January 1 to the armistice there were moved 4,066,150 men, an average of 625,434 a month. The maximum was reached in July, when 1,477,613 men were moved. One million seven hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and forty-two drafted men were picked up at 4,500 separate points in larger or smaller units and moved on schedule to their training camps, in many cases upward of a day's journey, and in all cases were fed in transit.

In 9,100 special trains 4,068,918 men moved an average distance of 855 miles, unquestionably the largest long distance troop movement in history, while 1,904,014 men were brought into the crowded port terminals for embarkation. During one period of 30 days, more than 20 troop trains each day were brought into the port of New York.

During the period there were only 14 train accidents involving either death or injury of enlisted men.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 5, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
10	Ellen No. 1	Whitelake Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Ellen No. 2	Whitelake Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey	New York
50	Franklin	W. J. Rainey	New York
10	Franklin	Summit-Coke Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	Grace	W. J. Rainey	New York
8	Heaton	Samuel I. Heaton	Youngwood
115	Humbury	Heaton Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
275	Mt. Bradock	W. J. Rainey	New York
310	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
22	Myer	Edgewood Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
23	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
228	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
489	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	Paul	W. J. Rainey	New York
400	Revere	W. J. Rainey	New York
42	Thomas	Whitelake Coke Co.	Uniontown
57	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
FURNACE OVENS.			
3,321	2,1-0		
260	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
258	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	Bakelley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
325	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Cresland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
253	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
271	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 12	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 13	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 14	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 15	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 16	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 17	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 18	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 19	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 20	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 21	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 22	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 23	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 24	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 25	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 26	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 27	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 28	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 29	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 30	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 31	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 32	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 33	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 34	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 35	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 36	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 37	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 38	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 39	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 40	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 41	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 42	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 43	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 44	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 45	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 46	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 47	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 48	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 49	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 50	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 51	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 52	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 53	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 54	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 55	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 56	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 57	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 58	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 59	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 60	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 61	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 62	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 63	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 64	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 65	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 66	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 67	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 68	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 69	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 70	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 71	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 72	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 73	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 74	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 75	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 76	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 77	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 78	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 79	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 80	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 81	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 82	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 83	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 84	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 85	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 86	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 87	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 88	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 89	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 90	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 91	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 92	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 93	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 94	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 95	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 96	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 97	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 98	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 99	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Hecla No. 100	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLGANO LANTON	EIGHT PLANTS:	KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA
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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens. Victor

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Bradock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

COAL SALES

As Revealed by Deeds Entered for Record in Greene County.

Sales of coal land in Greene county, as revealed by deeds recently filed, have been as follows:

James M. Hustead, per sheriff, to the Cumberland Coal company, the one-sixth interest in the coal under 22 tracts of land located in Cumberland township, containing about 2,000 acres; consideration \$13,500.

James M. Hustead, per sheriff, to Paul J. Dinkel of Cleveland, the one-sixth interest in that coal under seven tracts of land and the one-seventh interest under eight tracts of land located in Jefferson and Cumberland townships, containing about 1,250 acres; consideration \$88,805.

James R. Barnes, per sheriff, to John W. Donnan of Washington, the one-seventh interest in the coal under 127 tracts of land located in Franklin, Center and Washington townships; consideration \$252,000.

Movels of Coal Industry. Engineers of the Bureau of Mines are completing plans for making a series of educational and informative moving pictures of the coal industry. Every phase will be covered, with special attention to safety devices and methods that are in use in different coal regions.

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Steam Gas Coking

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L

FUEL OIL LOOMS UP AS DANGER TO U. S. COAL TRADE

Competition With Mexican Fields Threatens Stability of the Industry.

IMPORT TAXES NECESSARY

Cost of Steam Coal Production at High Level While Oil Output is Almost Unlimited at Low Cost, Post-War Conditions Favorable to Oil Men.

Competition by fuel oil with the steam coal industry has never been quite so keen as at present; in fact, the stability of the American coal trade is seriously threatened, says a report of the fuel oil committee of the National Coal Association. The committee declares the unrestricted import of fuel oil from the Mexican oil fields to be a very serious and immediate menace to bituminous coal and to the steam sizes of anthracite.

Factors which make the situation an alarming one to the coal trade are set forth as follows:

Increased cost of coal production, due principally to the advance in labor, but also to price of mining equipment.

Increased railroad freights from mines to consumers.

Increased output from Mexican oil fields producing heavy oils which can be sold for steam purposes at low prices.

Increased number of tank steamers being built, and those now being released from war service, permitting the movement of a greater volume of oil from Mexican fields to the United States.

Increase of production in Russian, Roumanian and other fields that may displace Mexican oil to some extent in Europe and force that much more Mexican to seek a market in the United States.

The oil seller is enjoying advantages that were never his before, the report sets forth, and he is invading markets in which he could not have obtained a footing on pre-war costs of coal production and transportation. Dependent for its cost on the single factor of water transportation, Mexican heavy oil can be sold far cheaper than coal, with the existing high rates for mining, supplies and rail transportation, all factors practically beyond the control of the coal operator.

The principal oil-producing fields in Mexico are on the East coast about 200 miles from the border of the United States. Tankers can make Galveston, Texas, in two days, New York in eight and Boston in nine. Lloyd's Register of 1913-1919 shows between 500 and 600 vessels fitted for carrying petroleum in bulk. These range in size all the way to the Saragosa of 11,157 gross tons. Recently a ship was launched with even greater dead weight than that of any existing coal-carrying vessels. It alone could deliver enough fuel oil in New England to displace close to 500,000 tons of coal in a year. These facts show the advantages enjoyed by the oil trade in the line of transportation.

Mexican heavy oil does not lend itself to refining as does the domestic product of the United States so it is available chiefly for fuel. As a fuel, oil has been offered at around 85 cents a barrel in New Orleans, at other southern ports a little under 90 cents a barrel, delivered in the tanks of the United States Shipping Board in New York harbor for 95 cents a barrel and at the tidewater terminals of a railroad in the Southwest at 61 cents a barrel on a 10-year contract. On the rough ratio of four barrels of oil equaling a gross ton of the best steam coal, present quotations on crude oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports amount to not much more than the freight on coal to these points. In New England, Mexican oil can be contracted for on a basis that would make competing coal sell not only for far less than its cost of production but probably for not more than one quarter of its cost of production.

A large proportion of the ships being constructed by the United States Emergency Fleet corporation are oil burners and their expected source of supply is the Mexican oil fields. Many smaller ships built as coal burners are now being fitted for oil, new vessels for private owners are coming out as oil burners and an alarming number of existing ships of all flags are being similarly equipped.

And not alone to steam-making have the importers of Mexican crude been turning their attention. They are advertising extensively for supplying manufacturers of china, porcelain wares, tile, terra cotta, pottery and even brick kilns. Glass and even metallurgical furnaces are being sought as possible oil consumers.

In view of these facts the committee expresses its conviction that coal producers should awake to the menace of the oil as a fuel. With an unlimited production entirely untaxed it enjoys a distinct advantage in its fight with coal for business. As a solution, the imposition of a duty on imports of Mexican fuel oils is advanced, thus continuing the broad policy of giving protection to American labor. The coal producers of the United States, the committee sets forth, cannot object to the competition of fuel oil the product of American wells but they have a right to expect protection against competition from a foreign source with an article whose total production cost, measured in terms of coal, is not equal to 10 cents a ton.

Can Ship Coal From All Ports. By a new ruling of the war trade board, shipments of coal for export may now be made from all ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

\$100,000,000 IRON AND STEEL MERGER NOW BEING FORMED

Plans Formulating for New Corporation, the Steel & Tube Company of America.

Plans for the consolidation of several iron and steel companies into a \$100,000,000 corporation, to be known as the Steel & Tube Company of America, Inc., are being formulated by New York bankers. Announcement was made last week of the name of the corporation and the concerns included in the merger, which are: the Steel & Tube company, a corporation with \$25,000,000 authorized capital; the Northwestern Iron company and the Newport Mining company.

The present steel and tube company was organized a year ago in merger of the Mark Manufacturing company and the Irons and Irons company. It is understood to include interests identified with the Semet-Solway company, Pickands, Mather & Company and other coke, mining and metal concerns. When this merger was put through a new steel plant to cost \$18,000,000 was practically completed at Indiana Harbor, Ind. Tube works are owned at Evanston and Zanesville, O., and a blast furnace at Chicago.

The Northwestern Iron company owns lands in Wisconsin, with blast furnace electric power equipment and by-product facilities. The authorized capital is \$5,000,000. Directors of the company are also included on the boards of the steel and tube company and A. A. Schlesinger of the Steel & Tube company is an officer of the Northwestern company.

It is expected part of the stock of the new company will be offered soon to provide working capital.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED IN A MINE CAVE-IN

Men Inside, in the Number of 300, Entombed for Several Hours; O'Neil Mine on River the Scene.

FAYETTE CITY, July 7.—Three men were killed and seven others injured on a cave-in at the entrance of the O'Neil mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company near here this morning. More than 300 miners who had entered the mine were imprisoned an hour and a half while the debris was being removed. Several of the injured, it was said, may die.

The dead: Walter Stanel, 35, Fayette City. John Benson, 30, Pittsburgh. Paul Lincoln, 28, Fayette City.

The injured: Stanley Dineer, 40, Pittsburgh, burned by electric wire. John Kobligh, 40, Pittsburgh, back probably broken. George Stuvlaric, 45, Fayette City, internal injuries; critical. Joseph Stuvlaric, 38, Fayette City. Luke Yackin, 25, Pittsburgh, contusions of body. John Parks, 23, Pittsburgh, limbs crushed.

John Marshbanks, 28, Fayette City, internal injuries.

Practically all of the men, with the exception of the 10 victims, had entered the mine to start work. The rock and dirt near the entrance fell without warning, catching the 10 men as they were boarding a car. Other men outside the mine, hearing the crash, rushed to their aid but it was an hour and a half before they were dug out and 300 men already in the mine liberated.

SILK COMPANY IS ADDING NEW LINE TO ITS PRODUCTS

Beginning August 1 West Side Company Will Make Hosiery and Under Wear Material.

The early part of August will see another change in the factory of the Connellsville Silk company on the West Side, when additional machinery will be placed and used exclusively for the production of hosiery and silks for underwear.

The plant is now running day and night on the product which it is producing at present.

The new machines and the ones already in use will be equipped with separate motors. This will do away with the present use of driving belts and serve both as a safety first measure and will enable the maximum of cleanliness to be maintained.

It is believed that the coming fall and winter will see a greater demand for silk hosiery and underwear than ever before.

BOOSTER PUMPS GOING

New Plant of Mountain Water Supply Company Put into Commission.

The booster pumping station of the Mountain Water Supply company, just above the mouth of Indian creek, has been placed in commission. The purpose of the station is to assist in lifting the flow the main from the reservoir near Mill Run over the knuckle at the mouth of the creek, the pressure beyond that point having been insufficient for the demands. A large sum of money has been expended on the project which includes a concrete building housing and pumping plant and three handsome residences for employees. The plant is operated by current supplied by the West Penn Power company.

R. R. Fuel Nearly Doubles in Cost. Coal consumed by American railroads in 1917 would, under ordinary conditions, have cost about \$265,000,000, but owing to the severe winter and increased mine prices, the cost was \$401,000,000, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the previous year.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 5, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
40	Adah	Westend-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
203	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey	New York
200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey	New York
115	American	Railly-Penbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
240	American	Railly-Penbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
40	Arden	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
42	Bellevue	Bellevue Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
257	Bacon	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
29	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	Burchinal	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Champion	Champion Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
238	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated C. V. Coke Co.	Uniontown
112	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	Finley	Jas. Byrne & Co.	Connellsville
110	Garwood	Atlas-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
58	Genuine	Genuine Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Herbert	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
15	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
62	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
134	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintown
38	Hoppe	Hoppe Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	Husted	Husted-Sommes C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
250	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
140	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	Kathleen	Union Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
400	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	McClintown
250	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
480	Old Home	W. J. Marshall	Uniontown
202	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Uniontown
120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outerport
275	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
26	Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
373	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	Shamrock	Yagette Coke Co.	Uniontown
210	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Sunshine 1	McClintown C. & C. Co.	McClintown
400	Thompson 1	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
105	Thompson 2	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	Towed Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
304	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgle	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
500	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
76	Wineland	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
38	Yukon	Whyerl Coke Co.	Uniontown

10,818	5,280	FURNACE OVENS	
405	385	Allied	Pittsburg Steel Co.
120	120	Altoona	Altoona, Pa. Co.
100	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
410	410	Brier Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
425	425	Duffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
500	500	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
155	155	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
300	300	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
250	250	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
500	500	Edmonson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
200	200	Fairbank	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
202	202	Gentry	McKeesport Coal Co.
200	200	LaBelle	LaBelle Coke Co.
482	482	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
515	515	Lockport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
244	244	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
30	30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
300	300	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
350	350	Roxor	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
6,226	1,641		



BIG INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AUTOS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Four and a Half Times as Many Registered This Year as There Were in 1914.

RECEIPTS ALSO GREATER

Revenue From Licenses From January 1 to July 1, 1919, is \$4,392,236 Compared to \$1,067,295 in 1914; More Business Expected This Year.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—The tremendous increase in the number of automobiles in Pennsylvania is shown by figures recently given out by the State Highway Department. There were approximately 300,000 more pneumatic tired vehicles in use July 1, 1919, than there were July 1, 1914. Receipts from all sources, July 1, 1919, were approximately \$3,330,000 greater than on July 1, 1914.

Total receipts from automobile license registrations from January 1, 1919, were \$4,392,236. Total receipts July 1, 1914, were \$1,067,295. While registrations of pneumatic tired vehicles July 1, 1919, were four and one-half times greater than July 1, 1914, the registrations of solid used vehicles July 1, 1919, were nearly seven times that of July 1, 1914. Four times as many tractors have been licensed July 1, 1919, as on July 1, 1914. The number of motorcycles has nearly doubled in this period. There are almost three times as many dealers in automobiles. There are seven times as many operators in July 1, 1919, as on July 1, 1914. Three times as many automobile drivers' licenses have been issued.

The registration of automobiles in Pennsylvania for 1919, has not ceased by any means. It is expected that the total receipts for the year ending December 31, will reach \$5,000,000.

The number of licenses issued to pneumatic tired vehicles by the State

Highway Department's automobile division to July 1, 1919, was 373,629. That, however, is not the highest license tag. Tag numbers are now approaching 378,000, the last number issued up to July 1, being 377,339. The difference between the number of registrations and the last license tag issued, is accounted for through duplications and tags not issued for various reasons, such as lost shipment and things of this sort.

Automobile receipts for pneumatic tired vehicles for the periods ending July 1, for the last six years, are as follows:

Year	Receipts	Registrations
1915	\$5,694,406	85,670
1916	1,227,290	121,766
1917	1,088,650	172,448
1918	2,428,420	231,788
1919	2,055,720	319,598
1919	2,847,425	373,629

The last pneumatic tire license issued during the periods above mentioned, is as follows: 1914, 107,465; 1915, 133,913; 1916, 183,921; 1917, 254,633; 1918, 324,476; 1919, 377,339.

The total license receipts from all sources for the six months' period ending July 1, during the last six years, has been as follows: 1914, \$1,067,295; 1915, \$1,483,327; 1916, \$2,037,362; 1917, \$2,428,420; 1918, \$2,055,720; 1919, \$4,392,236.

CAR REPAIRS

Are to be Made at Once by Directions of Railroad Administration.

Frank McManamy, assistant director of the division of operation of the Railroad Administration has directed the regional directors to make arrangements at once to condition freight cars to handle prospective traffic.

The order requires that car repair forces should be put on full time at all points where a reduction in hours has been made. Car repairers who have been furloughed should be returned to service in all cases where they can be used to advantage. Such repairs should be made at principal shops and at points where the work can be most economically performed.

Where additional work is needed and penalty overtime can be saved thereby a second shift may be organized at shops where the facilities are such that it can be profitably employed.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. F. BRENNEN, President.
J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President.

ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treas.
W. G. ROCK, Sec'y and Asst.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE

WORKS:
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens,
Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens,
Near Republic Station,
Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS:
Pennsylvania R. R.,
Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURGH OF:
3102 First National
Bank Building
Pitts.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPL.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the F is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of F

HERBERT Du PUY, President.

JOHN C. NEF.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high molting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

Oliver and Snyder Steel Co.

General Offices: South 10th and Mariel Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.
(Works Address: Oliver, Fayette County, Pa.)

Highest Quality of Standard Old Basin CONNELLSVILLE COKE

High Grade Coal for By-Product Oven Use.

1108 OVENS MONTHLY COKE CAPACITY 70,000 TONS

Mines and Coke Works Located in Fayette County at Oliver, Redstone Junction and Oliver No. 3, Pa. Near Uniontown, Pa.

P. R. R., B. & O. and P. & L. E. Connections.

played.

Special attention should be given to grain cars, coal cars and refrigerator cars in the sections where such cars are most needed so that the possibility of a shortage may be averted.

Inland Considers Enlargements. Further enlargements of the plant of the Inland Steel company at Indiana Harbor, Ind., are under consideration.

DANIELS AROUSED

When Navy Coal Bids Fall Short of Needs; Threatens to Commandeer. Because coal operators failed to bid on sufficient tonnage to cover the navy's coal requirements for the year beginning July 1, Secretary Daniels has announced he will commandeer coal needed at "prices which are in keeping with the lowest bids received for high-grade coal under the scheduled recently published."

The tonnage offered was less than one-half and one-third, respectively, that required at these principal points of supply. Coal operators say the form of the proposed contract with the navy was largely responsible for their failures to bid.

Foreign Order for Locomotives. It is unofficially reported that the Lima Locomotive Corporation, Lima O., has received an order for 10 standard type locomotives for foreign trade.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1919.

THE PURPOSE AND SPIRIT.

We will miss the purpose and fail to catch the spirit of the Home-Coming Celebration if we do not keep constantly in mind the fact that it is to honor the men, living and dead, who led to the defense of the principles upon which our nation's foundations rest, and the women who, true to the instincts of their sex, volunteered to minister to the suffering they knew must come to those who go out to war.

Having completed the great task which they faced resolutely and unflinchingly, and having quietly and unobtrusively returned to civil life, there to take up the duties they laid down at the call to arms and service, we have been prone to all too soon forget how much of honor and credit and praise is due these men and women who so willingly subordinated their own selves for the sake of duty. They have not invited or sought, but rather have been averse, to being made heroes, feeling they had merely discharged their plain duty by coming to their country's aid in its hour of need. Modest as they are of their achievements which brought to America the well deserved credit of having won the war, they are not insensible to an appreciation of the things they did. A recognition is, therefore, due them, and it should be such a recognition as will leave no doubt in their minds of the sincerity of the words or acts by which it may be expressed.

"During the celebration we had with us men prominent in public life who were in positions during the war to measure the true worth of the services rendered by the wearers of the khaki and blue and the badge of the Red Cross, who gave utterance to the sentiments that fill the heart of every loyal citizen when considering the self-sacrificing spirit by which the men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the Volunteer State Corps were animated. These sentiments will not come from persons who like Marshal Pétain of France led men in the awful conflict which has closed, but the same motive will prompt whatever may be said—that of acknowledging in reverence the debt we owe to the men who died that civilization and human liberty might be restored to their rightful places, and in admiration of the fine courage of those who stood shoulder to shoulder with those who paid the full price, and no less mindful of the firm purpose and eager determination of those who were in training to take the places of those who were considered the more fortunate in having been among the first to get into the fray.

A few days ago when a great honor was paid General Pétain by an institution of France, he reminded his auditors, just as Rev. Kerr, Father Cookley and Secretary Roosevelt have reminded their auditors here, of the obligation resting upon their fellow countrymen to give due honor to the men who have saved the world from the bondage of autocracy.

"My great honor and my greatest happiness," said Marshal Pétain, "is to have succeeded in instilling a sense of duty and responsibility in the soul of French soldiers before whom he has known how to suffer and die for an ideal, to hope continually in spite of all, and, finally, to stand in the front rank of the people raised up against oppression, injustice and barbarity."

American soldiers typified these things in as full measure as did the French, hence no less of honor is due them. By every right it is theirs, and will be accorded them freely if we have the proper conception of our obligations. The Home-Coming Celebration afforded that opportunity. While many will feel themselves bound somewhat closer by the ties of kinship and affection to the men of Company D and the Medical Detachment of the 110th Infantry, and to the men of the 80th Division, and still others to the men of different units or branches of service, we were not partial in the bestowal of our marks of appreciation. Hundreds of young men went out from Fayette in or were transferred to various units, and in other branches of the service. The Regular Army, the Navy and Marine Corps each drew its quota of Fayette's stalwart young manhood, some to die on the blood-soaked fields of France, some in the dark waters of the sea, and others to come back bearing upon their bodies the ineffaceable scars of war.

WHY A SEPARATE TREATY?

That the builders of the League of Nations have lack of faith in its power and effectiveness to hold Germany in check thus concluding testimony in the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States. Notwithstanding the treaty of Versailles stipulates very clearly that Germany shall not commit acts of aggression against France, or even make preparations to do so, and notwithstanding it is provided that the League of Nations shall be employed to prevent or punish such aggression, the peace conference delegates of the United States and Great Britain regarded it as necessary to join with each other in making a supplemental treaty whereby both nations are pledged to come to the military aid of France "in case of an unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany."

The substance of this treaty has been known for some time but the full text of it has just been made public by the French state department. The preamble states the reasons for making it to be the desire of the signatories "to maintain the peace of the world, so happily restored by the treaty signed at Versailles on June 28," and that the French Republic "apprehends that the stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine cannot assure immediately to France and the United States appropriate security and protection."

For violation by Germany of the articles of the Versailles treaty, which prohibits Germany from maintaining or constructing fortifications on either bank of the Rhine or within 50 kilometers east of that river, or maintaining the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as permanent works for mobilization, within the Rhine territory, Germany shall be held to have committed a justifiable act against France, England and the United States. In such case, the separate treaty with France provides, "the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany."

If the League of Nations is insufficient in its powers and scope to meet such a contingency as France fears, and which the treaty of alliance is designed to provide against, will the League itself protect either the United States or Great Britain against German aggression should it ever again be her purpose to renew her effort to dominate the world?

Looked at from this standpoint the average American will be inclined to propound the further inquiries: Is a League of Nations, why a treaty of alliance? If a treaty of alliance, why a League of Nations?

Ex-Senator Saulsbury, Democrat of Delaware, who was relegated to the "ex" class at the elections last November by Senator Ball, Republican, is mentioned for appointment as ambassador to Italy to succeed Thomas Nelson Page, who has shown a remarkable desire to resign ever since the Flume incident.

PARADE OF 3,800 RED CROSS WOMEN BEAUTIFUL SIGHT

Members of County Chapters and Auxiliaries Parade, With Many Floats.

MOST OF THEM FROM CITY

Entire County Represented but Connellsville Furnishes Majority of the Procession Members; Official Estimate Puts the Number at 3,800.

Connellsville history has not recorded an event like that which was witnessed Tuesday in the streets of the city when 3,800 women, bearing aloft the banner of the greatest humanitarian organization in the world—the American Red Cross—marched in the most magnificent, the most beautiful procession it has been the lot of the people of the city and its thousands of visitors to view. Nothing like it was seen during the war when the patriotic fervor of the people was at its height. Nothing comparing with it marked the years before the conflict. This is the consensus of opinion as gathered from remarks heard along the line of march from Gibson avenue to the Davidson field on the South Side.

The official estimate of the number in the parade was 3,800. It was a full half hour in passing the corner of Gibson avenue into Pittsburgh street and during a part of this time the marchers were going on the run to keep pace with the horseback riders in the lead.

Principally the procession was made up of Connellsville women, with a few children carrying out in perfect manner their part in the elaborate program. All counted there were close to 2,500 "representatives of the Connellsville branch, not including some of the outlying auxiliaries. Some parts of the county which were counted upon to lend their support to the movement failed to respond but on the whole the showing was far in excess of what the leaders had hoped for, hard though they had worked to bring it to a successful issue, and all out of proportion to what many of the people had anticipated. The women marched 10 abreast, led by their captains and lieutenants.

Dunbar, Vanderbilt and Perry township were well represented. Dressed in the regulation Red Cross uniform and each carrying a Red Cross flag, over the left shoulder, the marchers made a most beautiful and inspiring procession. Adding to the charm of the whole were the most elaborate floats that have been improvised by any occasion of this nature. In the rear of the parade were three very elaborate floats were provided by Miss Katherine Frisbee. One was a truck fashioned as a huge basket covered with white and lavender, carrying a new decorative material, the other a float of the Red Cross and the third a float of the Red Cross.

Other floats in the parade were that bearing the Red Cross mother-impersonated by Mrs. J. J. Dougherty and two nurses, Miss Isabel Bigam and Miss Anna Margaret Kramer. The congregation of St. Rita's church also had a beautiful float, as did the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a dozen young people aboard in the costume of the revolutionary period and presenting a most attractive sight.

AMERICA'S ENTRY SAVED THE ALLIES, SAYS ROOSEVELT

France, which bore the brunt of the first grand German onslaught, and England whose navy stood guard at the Huns' gateway to the Atlantic will be loathe to admit it but history will write that the entry of America into the World War in 1917 saved the Allies and brought about the defeat of the Germans, said Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the United States Navy, in addressing an audience of several hundred persons gathered in Davidson Grove Monday afternoon in the opening address of the Fayette County Home-Coming celebration.

Not so much as the throwing of American fighting men into the fray a year later, the moral support lent the Allied cause caused a change in the swing of the balance, the speaker said, in substance. At the time, said he, the Entente nations needed a stiffening of the backbone and this was supplied by the American declaration of war after endurance of German highhandedness had reached the limit. Judge J. C. Work of Uniontown presided. In a brief address he referred to the celebration as one for everybody in Fayette county, from "Belie Vernon to Jockey Holley and from the Monongahela river to Levenson."

Acting Mayor R. W. Hoover delivered a brief address of welcome. Preceding and following the address by Secretary Roosevelt the 110th Infantry band played.

THE FUNNY SIDE

War Does Not Dull Chaplains' Sense of Humor.

The war did not dull the sense of humor of Army chaplains, judging by stories told by Dr. Kerr and Father Cookley, speakers at the memorial services Sunday afternoon and night. These are examples:

Dr. Kerr: "Everyone was scared on the fighting front. Anyone who says he wasn't doesn't tell the truth. I know one colored soldier who was the most scared man I ever saw. I asked him about it. 'Scared?' he said. 'Why, I'm so scared I look in the casualty list every day for my own name.'"

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1880. Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending July 5th shows a total of 12,931 tons in the region of which 11,410 are in blast and 2,521 idle, with a total estimated production of 97,510 tons.

The Flatwoods gas well of the Virginia Gas company, which shows about 800 feet of gas, is progressing slowly on account of a strong stream of water.

The drilling at the test well of the York's Run Gas company on the farm of John Hutchinson, one-half mile west of Smithfield, begins.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown to Mattie Young, of North Union township, and Clara B. Wolf of East Liberty; Joseph L. Luce of Perryopolis, and Lulu B. Rittenour of Uniontown; Stanley Kalyer and Elizabeth Yanz, both of Trotter; John B. Stroud and Fanny D. Martin, both of Dunbar; Alfred G. Pike of East Huntingdon township, and Helen Thomas, both of Uniontown; and Douglas A. Stanton of Grantville, Md., and Annie N. Bradley of Somerset; Bernard Smith and Ellen Robinson of Bullskin township; Joseph Brindlinger and Lizette Stridg, both of Jintown.

George H. Basworth is ill of typhoid fever.

Al Brown, formerly of this place, now of Canton, O., returns for a visit. Conductor A. L. Davies is on duty on account of sickness.

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OVER 200 SERVICE MEN MARCH IN PARADE DURING SCOTSDALE WELCOME HOME CELEBRATION

Fourth at Mill Town is the
Greatest in Its
History.

THOUSANDS GATHER AT PARK

Unwilling of Court of Honor on Which
Are Enslaved Names of the
Soldier Dead is Feature of the Day;
Much to Entertain the Crowds.

SCOTSDALE, July 5.—Scottsdale's
Welcome Home celebration yesterday
was the most successful celebration
that Scottsdale ever held. The weather,
although not ideal for the picnic
and celebration, The West Penn
gave excellent trolley service to Scott-
sdale from all points and from the
waiting room to Ellsworth park. At
no time were crowds kept waiting for
a car. Along with this trucks were
run to and from the picnic grounds
to the waiting room, giving people an
opportunity to go and come as they
wished.

Thousands of persons, most of them
with well-filled baskets, gathered as
soon as the parade was over at the
park, where most of the people spent
the entire day, even until the last
puffs of fireworks were finished last
night at a little after 11 o'clock.
At an early hour in the morning
soldiers began arriving for the cele-
bration. Over 200 were in the line of
parade, including sailors and marines.
In the parade, which was greeted with
round after round of applause along
the line of march, were the state po-
lice, the Grand Army band, Burgess
B. C. Fretts and F. E. Weddell, the
marshals, and aides, Colonel Ellis-
worth Post, G. A. R., in automobiles,
the Scottsdale Military band, soldiers
sailors and marines, drum corps, fire
department, three fire trucks, Odd
Fellows, Knights of Columbus with
the K. of C. hut, Loyal Order of
Moose, Lancers band, Italian Lodge
No. 634, Scottsdale Independent band,
colored Knights of Pythias and the
boats, which included some of the
most artistic ever seen in a parade
in Scottsdale. The colored band and
the Italian showed up well with the
men in uniform in parade.

Following the parade, the crowd
went to the park where not a dull mo-
ment was spent all day. Free lemon-
ade and free coffee were served to all
those bringing buckets or cups.
Dancing was a feature and despite
the extreme hot weather the floor was
well filled.

At noon the Memorial services were
held. The court of honor made by
William Ferguson and sons was one
of the prettiest scenes that Scottsdale
has seen for many days and many
thousands of people were present.
Scottsdale and vicinity who made the
supreme sacrifice. The court of honor
was made of white. On a casket were
placed a sword and wreaths of flow-
ers, as well as a wreath placed around
the name of each boy who gave his
life. Silent prayer was offered for
each boy as his name was read.

Following this service the younger
people of the community were drawn
by the sports. These were led off
by the baseball game and were followed
by the races of various kinds. Prizes
donated by Scottsdale merchants were
given the winners.

Boxing bouts were held on the stage
erected for this purpose. The Char-
terlot twins boxed four rounds. Joe
Cafferty of the Navy and Gilbert Gove
of the Army boxed four rounds. Tommy
Phillips and Johnny Bennett six
rounds, and K. O. Circus and Eddie
Carver six rounds.

The fireworks display was one of
the finest ever held and was witness-
ed by a good crowd.

APPEAL BEER RULING

Enough Facts Presented, U. S. At-
torney Declares.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The govern-
ment yesterday made an appeal to
the Supreme court from the decision
of United States District Judge Rose,
who sustained the demurrer of an
indictment charging it with making
and selling beer containing one-half
of one per cent alcohol.

The United States District Attorney
contends that the court erred in sus-
taining the demurrer and in holding
that the original indictment did not
state facts sufficient to constitute an
offense against the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Two
test cases involving 2% per cent beer
were filed here yesterday. G. Neil
Bonner, president of the Liquor Deal-
ers' association, agreed to sell beer to
agents of the Department of Jus-
tice and was immediately arrested
and will be given a hearing before a
United States commissioner. At the
same time United States District At-
torney Kane asked permission in
Federal court to file information
against the Berger & Engel Brewing
company, charging the concern with
manufacturing beer containing more
than one-half of one per cent alcohol.
The case was framed and was argued
today.

Joe Buttermore Reassigned.
Joe Buttermore, son of Mr. and
Mrs. J. J. Buttermore of East Craw-
ford avenue, who is a sergeant with
a medical supply unit of the A. E. F.,
has been transferred from Is-sur-
Tille to Giviers, according to letters
received from him. Bernard O'Connor,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard O'Connor
of the West Side, is with the same
organization.

Grange Meeting Postponed.
SCOTSDALE, July 5.—The meeting
of Eureka Grange scheduled for Sat-
urday has been postponed until July
19.

NEW STATE LAWS AIM TO PUT END TO AUTO THEFTS

Fines Up to \$5,000 and Not Less
Than 10 Years in Prison,
the Penalties.

STATE POLICE ON THE JOB

Sales of Secondhand Cars Must Be Re-
corded With State and Local Offi-
cials; Garages Must Be Licensed to
Buy and Sell Used Motor Vehicles.

A fine of not more than \$5,000 and
possible imprisonment of not less
than 10 years, the penalties provided
in a new act aimed at motor thieves,
make the stealing of automobiles in
Pennsylvania a perilous occupation,
especially since the State Police will
see that the act is rigidly enforced.

On May 1 Governor Sproul signed
a bill providing the severe penalties
for auto thieves and later approved
the transfer of secondhand motor vehicles.
"With the cooperation of the courts
of Pennsylvania," said State Highway
Commissioner Sadler, "we hope to
put an end to the business of stealing
automobiles—a business, incidentally,
which seems to have been highly pro-
ductive, judging from police records
throughout the state.

Captain George F. Lamb, acting su-
perintendent of State Police, issued the
following statement with refer-
ence to the enforcement of the new
law:

"Every member of the State
Police force has been instructed to
give particular attention to enforce-
ment of the new motor vehicle laws.
We are determined to put an end to
motor thieving in Pennsylvania. It is
going to be as unhealthily to steal an
automobile in this state as it used to
be to steal horses in the far west."

The act of May 1 is one of the most
drastic measures ever signed by a
governor of Pennsylvania. It provides
that if any person shall feloniously
steal or take any motor vehicle, or
shall be an accessory thereto before
or after the fact, or shall receive or
purchase any motor vehicle knowing
the same has been stolen, the person
so offending shall be guilty of a fel-
ony, and upon conviction thereof shall
be sentenced to pay a fine not exceed-
ing \$5,000 and to undergo imprison-
ment by separate or solitary confine-
ment at labor not exceeding 10 years."

The act will regulate traffic in
secondhand motor vehicles by requir-
ing that all transfers be registered
with the State Highway Department.
A complete description of the ma-
chine must be verified by oath of the
buyer and filed by him in duplicate,
one copy at Harrisburg and the other
in the office of the chief of police of
his home town, or with the clerk of
the courts if the transfer did not take
place in a city or borough. No license
will be issued until such statements
and descriptions have been filed. The
sum of \$25.00 is required for each
statement and description furnished
the highway department.

If report is made to the highway
commissioner of a stolen motor ve-
hicle, it will be filed in numerical
order and in the event a request for
the registration of such vehicle is re-
ceived the rightful owner will be no-
tified. In case a stolen vehicle is re-
covered the owner must notify the
commissioner who will cause the re-
cord of the theft to be taken from the
file.

No trademark, manufacturing num-
ber or other mark is to be removed
from any motor vehicle. Garage pro-
prietors are required to keep a re-
cord of the names of all persons own-
ing or having charge of vehicles
stored or left for repairs, with the
make, manufacturer's number, name
of state of registration, and registra-
tion number. These are to be avail-
able for one year after entry. Notifi-
cation must be given the state when
discovery is made of cars on which
identification marks have been tam-
pered with. After July 1, dealers in
used motor vehicles must apply for
state licenses not later than June 15
of each year. The fee for such a li-
cense is \$100. Fines for violation of
provisions of this act range from \$100
to \$1,000 and prison sentences of from
three months to three years may be
imposed.

MRS. GRIFFIN LOSES ARM

Former Local Woman, Pedestrian,
Caught Under Wrecked Auto.

Mrs. Harry Griffin of McKeesport,
a former well-known resident of Con-
necticut, suffered an accident early
Thursday evening at McKeesport,
which resulted in the amputation of
her right arm at the shoulder. After
colliding with a street car a large
automobile truck turned over and
crushed Mrs. Griffin, who was wait-
ing on a street car, beneath it. The
accident occurred about 6 o'clock in
one of the congested downtown Mc-
Keesport streets. The injured woman
taken to the McKeesport hospital.
Two of her ribs were also fractured.
Dr. J. French Kerr, the family physi-
cian of the Griffins while they were
residents of this city and relatives of
Mrs. Griffin from here, went to Mc-
Keesport Thursday night.

Mrs. Griffin, who before her mar-
riage was Miss Edna Stillwagon of
Connellsville, is the wife of Harry C.
Griffin, a former proprietor of the
Smith House. She is a sister of Mrs.
T. L. Krush, Mrs. W. E. Rice, Larnar
Stillwagon and William P. Stillwagon,
all of this city. Mrs. Griffin is get-
ting along as well as can be expect-
ed.

Colored Elks to Picnic.
Coke City Lodge, No. 126, B. P. O.
E. of W., will hold a picnic at Oak-
ford Park on Tuesday, July 15. The
committee in charge is composed of
D. Thompson, J. W. Mills, Thomas
Kiehl, James Carter, Fred Burd, Hen-
ry Latney and H. Washington.

Teaching Geography by Sight-Seeing Method

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Announce-
ment of a new department of the work
of the National Geographic society,
whereby its immense reservoir of geo-
graphic photographs will become
available to public schools, is made
in a bulletin issued from its Wash-
ington headquarters.

"If 90 United States senators were
keenly concerned about exact details
of the peace treaty; some 400,000
school teachers who teach geography
are just as anxious to see the new
maps that must come in the wake of
the signing of that epochal docu-
ment," the bulletin says.

"But why worry about maps? They
can grow with fire and meaning
the things that grow and live and
move inside the boundaries they indi-
cate must be impressed upon a child's
mind.

"If the schools had to go without
maps for a year, and had pictures
instead, perhaps the children would
be the gainers. Anyway, maps or no
maps, the society has arranged to
take 20,000,000 American school chil-
dren—enough to fill four magnificent
cities the size of our great New York
—on a sight-seeing picture tour of
the world.

"A picture gives the inkling of what
a volcano is like, and avoids such
amusing, and yet pathetic, answers to
examinations as 'Vesuvius is a moun-
tain which continually emits alive,'
or 'boulevards are churches in Paris
thronged with gayly dressed people'
or 'an ichneumon is a bottle with a
narrow neck.'"

Recent work in geography has re-
made tremendous strides in this re-
spect. Adults will remember the des-
criptions they had to learn, and some
of us were kept in sunny afternoons
because we could not make them
stick in our minds. For example, 'an
island is a body of land completely
surrounded by water,' or 'ponds and
lakes are bodies of water that occupy
depressions in the land.' Whatever
depressions in the land might be it
was beyond us to fathom, but now we
can see them, and we can tell that lakes
occupy them.

"As we read over and over the
pages of our books, few of us ever get
the picture of the Rocky mountains
with their lofty ranges, the wonders
of the Yellowstone, the spectacle of
Niagara Falls pouring out its rainbow
spray."

MEYERSDALE SOLDIER DEFENDANT IN SUIT FOR BREACH PROMISE

Miss Irma Grace Sipple Asks \$10,000
Heart Balm From Mahlon
H. Bowser.

MEYERSDALE, July 7.—Mahlon H.
Bowser, a soldier who recently re-
turned to Meyersdale with an honor-
able discharge from the service, has
been made the defendant in a civil
action—a suit for breach of promise
to marry—in which the plaintiff de-
mands \$10,000 to keep his alleged
promise to marry her, or compensate
her for her heart-sufferings to what-
ever extent the jury may decide.

The plaintiff is Miss Irma Grace
Sipple, daughter of Oscar Sipple of
Meyersdale. According to the aver-
ments of the fair plaintiff, the re-
spondent commenced paying special
attention to her in August, 1917, and
continued to call upon her, take her
to places of amusement and to enjoy
her society to the exclusion of other
men, until about the first day of April
of this year, when he asked to marry
her, promising to fulfill his promise
to make her a wife about Easter
Sunday. But about two weeks after
coolness developed, and Mr. Bowser's
visits were less frequent at the Sipple
home, finally ceasing altogether.

WHEAT HARVEST ON

Record Crop for Fayette County Is
Predicted by the Growers.

The wheat harvest in Fayette coun-
ty is well under way, with every in-
dication that it will be a record one
of this year. The assurance of a good
price, due to governmental action in
fixing it, farmers sowed large acre-
ages. The yield per acre will be
large also, it is generally reported.
No finer stand has been seen in
years, according to the farmers.

A number of farmers about Con-
necticut began the harvest early last
week, many making a point to have
some out by the fourth.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

City Now Ready to Float Bonds for
Hobbs-Madison Projects.

At a special meeting Saturday morn-
ing city council adopted amendments
to the ordinances for the improvement
of Robbins street and Madison avenue
providing for the issuance of short
term bonds for financing the projects.
The next step is the flotation of the
bonds. Property holders are expected
to absorb the issues.

The next meeting of council will be
on Monday evening of next week.

TRUSTY MAIL CARRIER

With Broken Ribs and Other Hurts
Hopwood Man Stays on Job.

After suffering three fractured ribs
and cuts and bruises of the right hip
in an automobile accident Thursday
afternoon at Hopwood, D. W. Cloud,
59 years old, a mail carrier out of
Uniontown, on the R. P. D. No. 2
route, continued his route on foot,
and had all his mail delivered foot-
candle on time.

Mr. Cloud's automobile was struck
by a Baltimore & Ohio train at the
Hopwood crossing.

Heat Kills Horse.
While Peter Savage was plowing
his farm at Guard, Md., a few days
ago, his horse dropped dead. Death
was due to the heat, Mr. Savage says.

TWO RETURNED CHAPLAINS PAY HONOR TO DEAD

Dr. Kerr and Father Coakley
Speakers at Memorial Day
Services Yesterday.

FINE MUSICAL PROGRAM

Symphony Orchestra of 20 and Male
and Mixed Chorus Render Approp-
riate Numbers; Rain Necessitates
Holding Meetings in High School.

Fitting tribute was paid to Fayette
county's soldier dead of the war with
Germany at memorial services con-
ducted in the high school auditorium
Sunday afternoon and evening as
the first event of the Home-coming
celebration.

Two Army chaplains, one Protestant,
the other Catholic, and both from
Pittsburg, were chosen as the prin-
cipal speakers and no better choice
could have been made. Dr. Hugh T.
Kerr, pastor of the Shadyside Pres-
byterian church, made the afternoon
address and Rev. Thomas F. Coakley,
secretary to Bishop Canevari of the
Pittsburg diocese, spoke in the eve-
ning. Both avoided what is termed
"the horrors of war," speaking in
lighter vein except when referring to
the glorious achievements of the
American soldier and the great sacri-
fices of those who were maimed or
killed.

Rain in the afternoon necessitated
a change in the original plan to have
the service in Davidson Grove and
the high school was utilized when the
Chautauque tent was found to be un-
suitable after the shower. The at-
tendance at the afternoon meeting
suffered in consequence, it being im-
possible to give adequate notice of the
change in plans. The program was
carried out with but few changes.

A symphony orchestra of 20 pieces,
a male chorus and a mixed chorus led
the singing and each organization con-
tributed separate numbers, so that
musically the services were more than
satisfactory.

The afternoon service opened at
3:15, with Rev. George Walker Buck-
ner presiding. After a number by the
orchestra, "Nearer My God to Thee,"
was sung by the audience, led by the
chorus and orchestra. The invoca-
tion, by Rev. Father John T. Burns,
followed. The male chorus then sang
an inspiring number, at the conclu-
sion of which Rev. E. B. Burgess made
his statement of Fayette county's and
Connellsville's record, showing that
917 Connellsville men served their
country in all branches. Of these 10
were killed in action, 14 died of
wounds or disease, 77 were wounded
and four were captured by the enemy.

All efforts to compile county statis-
tics failed, Rev. Burgess declared. No
records were kept in other communi-
ties, it was found, and neither were
figures to be obtained from the State
or War Department. The War De-
partment stated that the information
was undoubtedly in its records, but
not classified and thus unavailable to
the local committee. Estimating 5,000
men in the service in the county and
figuring on the basis of the verified
figures from Connellsville, the county
record would be: Killed in action,
65; wounded, 380; died of disease or
wounds, 70; captured, 20. These are,
however, altogether approximate and
given only in the absence of definite
statistics.

After a fervent prayer by Rev. G.
L. C. Richardson, the mixed chorus
sang "God Be With Our Boys To-
night," a stirring song which was
written during the war.

The memorial address was delivered
by Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr, pas-
tor of the Shadyside Presbyterian
church of Pittsburg, who served as a
chaplain during the war. Speaking
out of a fund of experience collected
while on duty in France, Dr. Kerr
was able to strike a true note of re-
verence and honor for those who went
west during the struggle and to pay
as rich a tribute to their memory as
mere words are capable of. The
speaker, it was apparent, knew first-
hand of the achievements of the Allied
armies and especially those of the
Americans. He called upon his hear-
ers not to forget the tremendous sac-
rifices made by the English, French,
Belgians, Italians, Serbians and other
Allied countries before America un-
sheathed the sword, sacrifices which
make our own look small.

Dr. Kerr described the French road
over which the never ending flood of
men, ammunition, guns and supplies
flowed to the French front and he pic-
tured similar roads over which Eng-
land and Italy and Serbia and Bel-
gium and lastly America, sent their
manhood and the accessories of war
to the fronts which they advanced
over so valorously and victoriously.
His dramatic recounting of the mo-
mentous days in the final drive last
October, which led up to the surren-
der of the Germans and the end of the
war were greeted with applause.

The service came to a close when
Rev. I. G. Nace pronounced the ben-
ediction.

WORLD OWES BIG DEBT

TO U. S. SAYS SPEAKER

The world owes a tremendous debt

to the American soldier, declared Rev.

Thomas F. Coakley, a former Army

chaplain, who saw active service all

over the fighting front and later spent

some time in Germany with the Army

of Occupation, speaking at the eve-

ning meeting. Too much is said, he

declared, about our debt to the other

allied nations, which is owed to America

and the American doughboy is under-
estimated. Were it not for the courage
and fighting qualities of the Ameri-
cans as demonstrated at Chateau
Thierry and from that battle until the
end of the war, the struggle would
have been transplanted to this coun-
try and the home folks would have
suffered at the hands of the Hun.

The real suffering of the war, Rev.
Coakley declared, was at home in the
hearts of the womenfolk, mothers,
wives and sisters of the fighting men.
"Our sufferings were physical; theirs
were mental and mental anguish is
the greater."

Speaking of the great sacrifice made
by the soldiers who gave their lives
in France to save civilization, he said
"my heart goes out to mothers and
fathers whose sons lie buried in
France. There isn't anything imagi-
nable that can add to the prestige of
any family than the fact that a mem-
ber of that family laid down his life
in this war." He told of the great
devastation wrought in France, say-
ing that for miles and miles the
ground was ploughed up for a depth
of 20 feet and that not a stone rested
upon a stone. "That is what you
would have been treated to here if
those lives had not been laid down,"
he said.

"About bringing the bodies home I
wouldn't counsel it. They lie in
tombstones in France in ground made
sacred by their sacrifice. As long as
they lie over there it is something of
America in France."

Reverting to the war again he said
advertising won the great struggle.
"Today last year we knew for the first
time just how many American soldiers
there were in France. Then the thrills
of enthusiasm that ran through us
made us say that 500,000 Yanks were
worth 5,000,000 Germans, and we
rolled up our sleeves to finish the job
and get home. Two weeks later we
went the line at Chateau Thierry and
it never stopped bending."

"There is one thing I find since my
return," said Rev. Coakley. "That is
that the United States overestimates
her debt to everyone else and is over-
looking others debt to us. America
won this war."

Discounting his own efforts, for he
said, a chaplain's job is really the
easiest in the Army, Father Coakley
declared that if ever conditions were
the same he would go again and he
expressed the regret that only one
life was his to offer to his country.
Frequent bursts of applause greeted
the speaker.

Rev. E. A. Gleason introduced the
speaker. In his brief talk he urged
the folks at home to keep faith with
those who lie in Flanders fields. There
are those now who seek to destroy the
very things for which men fought and
died, he declared, and whose menace
must be guarded against.

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen of Un-
iontown, presided. The musical pro-
gram again was a striking feature of
the evening. The mixed chorus sang
"The Heavens Are Telling," with a
trio obligato by Miss Winnie Harri-
son, Robert Werner and Herbert
Pratt. The male chorus sang
"The Deathless Army," with solo by
Mr. Pratt. The chorus were direct-
ed by James Charlesworth and Miss
Pearl Keck was at the piano. The
chorus singing was the finest ever
heard here. Many pleased comments
were heard of its work, especially in
"The Heavens Are Telling."

Killed by Train.
John Rebella, 19 years old, son of
Joseph Rebella, of Crystal works, was
killed Thursday evening when run
down by a Baltimore & Ohio railroad
car.

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EVERY HOME NEEDS THE PROTECTION OF A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Wise saving is the very founda-
tion of happy family life.

It eliminates financial worry and
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contentment.

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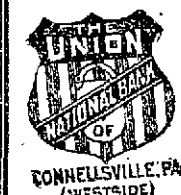
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You make an excellent selection
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It is strong, able, willing and at your
service.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Connellsville, Pa.



27 CONNELLSVILLE SOLDIERS MADE GREATEST SACRIFICE; 917 IN SERVICE

The following is Conneltsville's war record—the verified figures of the number of men who served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, during the war, as made public in a statement by Rev. E. L. Burgess at the Memorial Service in the high school auditorium Sunday afternoon.

In all branches of the service	917
Killed in action	13
Died of wounds or disease	14
Wounded	77
Captured	4

These figures include men living within the city limits. No record for the county is available, either locally or at Washington.

FINE PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES FEATURE MONDAY PROGRAM; KEYSTONE TROOPS PRAISED

Addresses thrillingly patriotic were delivered at Davidson Grove Monday afternoon by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge J. F. O'Connor of the Cambria county courts, and Dr. James Moses, a well known colored orator of Philadelphia. A large crowd was on hand and the meeting will go down as one of the most interesting of the homecoming celebration.

Bolshevism can never gain the ascendancy in America, declared Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the United States Navy, in his address at the mass meeting in Davidson Grove, yesterday afternoon. "Bolshevism won't go in this country," said the speaker, "because we went so far beyond Bolshevism in 1789, when the constitution was made, that we will never go that far back again."

Speaking of the work of the Navy, Secretary Roosevelt declared that it was American ideas carried into execution that brought the Hun submarine warfare to a crisis, instead of the German hopes of success in the war were concerned. Carrying out the American idea, he said, defensive warfare with the submarine was shortly converted into an offensive campaign. This plan included the laying of mines—hundreds of miles of them—across the mouth of the Adriatic, across the English Channel and across the northwest opening of the North Sea, also the equipping of fleets of vessels with depth bombs and other means of riding the seas of the pests. It was simply a matter of "going after the other fellow instead of letting him go after us," Secretary Roosevelt said.

Speaking of the transportation of troops, Mr. Roosevelt pointed with pride to the fact that not a single life was lost on a troop ship conveyed by the American navy, while only one of all the many transports sent across under British convoy was successfully attacked. He paid especial praise to

Pennsylvania troops.

Following Secretary Roosevelt, Judge J. F. O'Connor of Cambria county, spoke briefly. In his address Judge O'Connor paid tribute to the American fighter as the greatest factor in winning the war. "The war was won by the American boy with a song in his heart, and a smile on his face." An American boy is worth six Germans, said he.

After Judge O'Connor, Rev. James Moses of Philadelphia, a negro, talked for a short time on the negro race.

Acting Mayor Hoover's address of welcome followed:

"Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:—At no time during the entire history of Conneltsville has she had more reason to feel that signal honor and distinction has come to her than at the present moment. The citizens of this great county of Fayette have gathered at Conneltsville this week to pay tribute and do honor to her brave soldiers, and to join with them in a solemn but joyous celebration of the glorious victory they helped make possible."

"We deeply and sincerely feel our debt towards each brave boy who did his part in fighting our just cause. We mourn the absence of those who could not return, but lie in foreign graves, honored patriots, whose memory will carry on with generations to come, a hallowed and sacred thing."

"As the acting mayor of the city of Conneltsville, I take a real pleasure in welcoming you on behalf of the citizens of this community, with the heart-felt assurance of a cordial welcome, and the hope that you will enjoy the entertainment that has been prepared for you. The city is yours; its people are at your command; we will deem it an honor and a pleasure to serve you in whatever capacity is possible."

PLAN TO PLACE HONOR ROLL AT PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNT ALONG MT. PLEASANT ROAD

A public drinking fountain erected over an artesian well 300 feet deep along the Conneltsville-Mount Pleasant road (via Detweiler's Mill) near Ore Mines, with the overflow supplying a watering trough and the whole embellished with a slab bearing the names of the dead in the world war in Bullskin township is the form of memorial proposed to be erected through a fund started at the annual Ore Mines picnic held Saturday.

The well is located just off the road on the property of Austin Rhodes, between Wooddale and Ore Mines school house. It was drilled in a test for determining the minerals underlying. The water is of fine quality and cold.

At the picnic about \$140 was realized from the sale of refreshments by the picnic organization, headed by Mrs. Austin Rhodes. According to estimates secured the memorial will cost about \$500. How the remainder will be raised has not been determined.

STORM AT PENNSVILLE.

Heavy Damage to Crops and Trees by Rain and Wind Saturday Night.

Heavy damage to crops was caused by a storm which swept the region about Pennsville at 6 o'clock Saturday night. Corn, wheat and oats fields were leveled; trees were uprooted and branches torn from others and two poles of the West Penn Railways Company were blown down.

The wind was accompanied by a heavy rain.

Big Fruit Corporation.

Pittsburg will be the home office of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., a \$125,000 corporation for fruit growing and distribution recently formed with Charles J. Brand, former chief of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, as head. The company has already bought properties in the principal fruit-growing regions.

Wed in Cumberland.

Frank Pepper and Sarah Elizabeth Smith, both of Conneltsville; Charles Willis Whitely of Youngstown, O., and Gladys Marie Davis of Ohio; Stephen John Pellish of Ohio; and Mary Elizabeth Bodish of Vanderbilt, were granted licenses to wed in Cumberland.

West Penn Man Dies.

While seated at his desk reading a paper William F. Bowen, 30 years old, of Greensburg, an employee of the West Penn Railways company for nine years, was stricken with heart failure and died.

Campers Out in Force.

The banks of the Youghiogheny river from Confluence to Somersford, also beyond that point, are lined with campers.

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Coal Freight Rates

TO EASTERN PORTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT	
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pittsburg	Westmoreland	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
Chester, Pa.	2.70	2.65	2.60
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90
Johnstown, Pa.	1.30	1.30	1.30
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.50	2.50	2.10
New York, N. Y. (N.Y. & N.E. Ry.)	2.80	2.45	2.40
New York, N. Y. (B.R.N.Y.)	2.90	2.75	2.50
Philadelphia	2.60	2.40	2.30
Sparrows Point	2.60	2.45	2.30
Steelton, Pa.	2.50	2.05	1.90
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.70	2.65	2.40
To ATLANTIC PORTS VIA P. R. R.	2.25	2.20	2.05
Greenwich, local	2.30	2.05	1.90
South Amboy, P. O. R. vessels	2.55	2.40	2.25
Harrison Cove	2.60	2.45	2.30
Greenville	2.60	2.45	2.30
Canton, Balto., local	2.25	2.20	2.05
Canton, Balto., export	2.15	1.95	1.85
To ATLANTIC PORTS VIA B. & O.	2.30	2.25	2.10
St. George Coal Piers	2.40	2.30	2.15
St. George for Export	2.45	2.35	2.20
Philadelphia Coal Piers	2.35	2.25	2.10
Philadelphia for Export	2.30	2.20	2.05
Curtis Bay Piers	2.35	2.20	2.10
Curtis Bay for Export	2.35	2.20	2.10

The Rate from points on the Monongahela Railroad in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is \$1.40 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

TO WESTERN PORTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT	
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg	Upper	Lower
	(1)	Civil	Civil
Canton, O.	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60
Chicago, Ill.	2.50	2.50	2.50
Cleveland, O.	1.50	1.50	1.50
Columbus, O.	1.50	1.50	1.50
Detroit, Mich.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.50	2.50	2.50
Toledo, O.	1.90	1.90	1.90
Youngstown, O.	1.10	1.10	1.10
Lake Ports	1.30	1.35	1.45

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous exceptions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including, Brownsville on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines; east of Dickerson Run, including Conneltsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO. STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

CRIME IN AMERICA ON INCREASE, SAYS CHAUTAUQUA SPEAKER

Lou J. Beauchamp Declares 77 Per Cent of Murders Are by Boys Under 25

Crime is increasing in the United States faster than in any other country. Life is valued lower here than in other sections of the world and of the many murders committed 77 per cent are at the hands of boys 9 to 22 years of age, were among the startling statements of Lou J. Beauchamp in his lecture "Take the Sunny Side" at the Chautauqua last night.

A decrease in crime can be brought about by having better criminal laws and more severe punishment for the criminals.

About 700 people attended the Chautauqua the first night, despite the many counter attractions, and Superintendent Zaugg declared that the management was well pleased with the attendance. The work of the Althea violin chorus was met with hearty applause.

This afternoon Knight MacGregor appeared in a musical prelude, assisted by Clarissa Harold, a reader. The evening program calls for another appearance of Knight MacGregor and a lecture, "The Path of Greatest Profit," by Frank L. Mulholland.

SCOUTS TO LEAVE

Advance Guard Goes to White Bridge Camp Sunday.

The first contingent of Boy Scouts will leave for the summer camp at White Bridge, Indian Creek Valley, Saturday morning of this week, to erect tents and put the camp in shape for the arrival of the body of the scouts the following Monday morning. The advance detail will leave on the 8:25 Baltimore & Ohio train. Scout Master R. C. Witt asks that the boys be given the advantage of full three weeks in camp, the cost for which will be \$10, with a charge of \$7 for two weeks, and \$3.50 for one. Andrew Moon will be cook. All scouts that are not registered are expected to attend to this important duty before Thursday evening. Below will be found a list of equipment needed individually:

Clothing—Hat, two shirts, two pairs of trousers or one pair of shorts, two pairs stockings, one pair of shoes, one bathing suit.

Bedding—One or two blankets, according to weight; one thin cloth sack, 18x20 feet to be filled with straw for pillows (optional).

Toilet Articles—Toilets, tooth brush and paste, soap and comb. Mess utensils—Granite plate, granite bowl, granite cup, knife, fork and spoon.

Optional—Base ball and gloves, cameras, musical instruments, field glasses, etc.

If you have coal land for sale use it in The Weekly Courier.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. AMANDA LUTZ.

Mrs. Amanda Lutz, died Monday morning at her home at Jamison No. 1. She was 45 years and three months old. Nine children survive as follows: Mrs. Anna Stuck of Trotter; Frank Lutz of Boyard; Mrs. Martha Eckenrood of Greensburg; Carl Lutz, of Jamison No. 1; William, Edward, Helen, Emma and Esther, all at home. Two brothers, William Brock, of Trotter, and Otto Brock, of Jamison, and one sister, Mrs. Emma Shriver, of Uniontown, also survive.

MRS. ELIZA W. GARDNER.

Mrs. Eliza Webster Gardner, 69 years old, a well known colored resident of the West Side, died Sunday morning at the home of her cousin, Daily Webster in North Fourth street, West Side. She was born at Romney, W. Va., and on June 25, 1875, she was married to Esau Gardner, who preceded her in death January 31, 1916. She had resided in Conneltsville for 35 years and leaves no near relatives, but a host of friends.

MISS MARY JANE STURGIS.

Miss Mary Jane Sturgis, 37 years old, died Sunday morning at her home at Smithfield, following an illness due to the infirmities of old age. Miss Sturgis was one of the oldest women of Fayette county and was better known among her many friends as "Aunt Mary Jane." Until near the end she retained possession of all her faculties. She was a daughter of the late Enos and Dinna Jones Sturgis and was born at Smithfield, October 9, 1875, residing in Georges and Nicholson townships all her life. Early in her life she joined the Baptist church of Smithfield and had been a faithful member ever since. She was one of nine children, all of whom are now deceased.

CHRIS B. SHIRER.

Chris B. Shirer, a well known resident of Uniontown, died suddenly Saturday evening at the home of Charles C. Griffith in Uniontown. Mr. Shirer was 81 years old and had just recovered from an operation.

ORTON COTTON.

Orton Cotton, 23 years old, of near Dawson, died this morning at the Cottage State hospital following an operation which he underwent last week. He is survived by his widow, Funeral Director Ira Blair of Perryopolis took charge of the body.

RAYMOND HIGGINS.

Following a brief illness due to uraemic poisoning, Raymond Higgins, 27 years old, died Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Carrie Noonan, in North Prospect street. The deceased was born in Conneltsville, a son of the late Timothy and Elizabeth Higgins. He resided here virtually all his life. One sister, Miss Mary Higgins of the city, survives. Mr. Higgins was a member

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Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Oliver	Cascade Coal & Coke Co.	Tyler and Eylesville Wks.
Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co.	424	Torkun, Shuf and Bitner	1,000
Plants 2 and 3	424	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	1,000
Colonial Coke Company	159	Fairbank Works	160
Smock	159		

Mrs. Amanda Lyons, 73 years old, died Wednesday at the home of her son, Oliver C., at Chest Haven.

GEORGE RICHIEY.

George Richie, 63 years old, died Wednesday at the Uniontown hospital following an illness of more than a month. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Margaret, and one son, Samuel.

Scotch Clan W.H. Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Scottish clans of Western Pennsylvania will be held August 2, at Kennywood park, Pittsburgh. An all day program is being arranged.

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1108 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1642.

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